

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HONOLULU ENGINEER DISTRICT
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM,
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (DERP/FUDS)

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING
FOR
HEEIA COMBAT TRAINING AREA AND PALI TRAINING CAMP
KAHALUU, KANEOHE, MAUNAWILI, KAILUA
ISLAND OF O'AHU, HAWAI'I
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, WINDWARD, HALE AKOAKOA, ROOM 107-109

MINUTES
FEBRUARY 18, 2003

1. INTRODUCTION: Chuck Streck called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Chuck Streck introduced himself as the government co-chairperson of this restoration advisory board (RAB) and Project Manager for the study.
2. INTRODUCTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF RAB MEMBERS: Those present included RAB Members Chuck Streck, Jr., Leslie Kahihikolo, George Ashford, Hallett Hammett, Edwin Lesperance, Muriel Seto, Marge Stromgren, and Shannon Wood. RAB members absent: Dawn Chang, Vernon Hoo, Moana Lee, Aaron Lowe, John Piper, and Donna Wong. Victoria Creed and Paul Cleghorn (alternate) have resigned from the RAB. Also present were Helene Takemoto, Michael Miyasaka, Tommy Hunt, Marty Ray, Eric Brundage, Steve Clark, Dennis Gosser, James Vadset, Walea Constantine, Warren Hall, Terry Hildebrand, Derek Yasaka, Clayton Sugimoto, and Ty Hiraki.
3. NEW BUSINESS/INFORMATION FOR RAB MEMBERS: Chuck Streck stated the draft work plan was previously presented to the RAB. Comments from all reviewers were incorporated into the final work plan. The government response to comments is available as a handout. Chuck Streck stressed the importance of receiving input from the community and the RAB so that all concerns are addressed in the project and be as comprehensive as possible.

Chuck Streck stated the main reason field work has been delayed is land access. The current landowner of the Heeia Kea parcel did not want to give right-of-entry to the Heeia Kea parcel since he was negotiating with the City and County of Honolulu to transfer title to the City. Chuck Streck met with a point of contact for the City, and will be obtaining right-of-entry for the Heeia Kea parcel within the next two weeks. A field-work schedule should be out within one month. Chuck Streck has been in contact with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Parks Division and the City Department of Parks and Recreation keeping them apprised of the project.

Chuck Streck elevated notice of this project to the House Arms Services committee. Legal counsels from this committee were taken on a helicopter tour of the site and were able to see the proximity of the sites to schools and other public grounds.

Muriel Seto asked if there was a qualified archaeologist assigned to the project. Stephen Clark of AMEC is the archaeologist overseeing the project and dealing with (National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA]) Section 106 issues. Department of Hawaiian Affairs will also be part of the regulatory process in the project.


Shannon Wood stated the need to have people who have a strong cultural, institutional history involved in the project and the need to know where all the culturally significant sites are. Shannon wanted to know what the protocol was if ordnance was located in a culturally sensitive areas (hate to have something culturally significant destroyed during ordnance removal).

The work plan addressed the issue of ordnance removal in culturally sensitive areas and that involved the use engineering controls (sand bags, etc.).

George Ashford asked what is planned and intended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the members of this RAB to give meaningful input for what the government should do to clean up these sites.

Muriel Seto stated the RAB does not want to be just “window dressing” for the project.

Chuck Streck stated there are two things going on: 1) the role of the RAB members and 2) the actual clean-up. He referred to the “Guidance for Developing Restoration Advisory Board” (see Attachment A). The final work plan was modified after comments (input) were received from RAB members (see Attachment B).

George Ashford stated the USACE did not act on all of the input from the RAB. George looked at the first plan, submitted comments, and received a phone call from someone on the east coast of the United States who said they would consider my comments. George read the new plan and felt that his comments were ignored and again reiterated that he wants to learn what the RAB should be doing to  how to understand and make meaningful comments on what we are supposed to do. (Marty Ray conferred with George at the end of the meeting and informed George that his comments were incorporated into the final work plan)

Chuck Streck stated USACE was seeking input from the RAB and community so they would know if there where other areas to look for ordnance. Field work will cover areas where archive information indicated there is a possibility of ordnance and other areas may be added to the project when new information from the community is received. The RAB acts as the conduit to direct information and focus efforts of the engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) process.

Leslie Kahihikolo stated during field investigations, Zapata will have to prepare an EE/CA on what they found, and any recommendations for future work. Leslie believes it would be a very good place to get the RAB involved in the process. The RAB can meet with Zapata during the preparation of the draft EE/CA and talk about recommendations and discuss the RAB’s needs as a group. This will allow for dialogue between the technical experts and the community.

Marty Ray stated they are not sure what is out there, how much is out there, and where it is located. They have some indication based on previous studies that there is ordnance in certain areas. Zapata

will be collecting information so that they can design alternatives for the project. Once the data is collected the public will have a real opportunity to provide input. Ultimately, the decision will be made by USACE, but the RAB will have input leading up to that point. The work plan has changed after input was received from the public (where Zapata was going to look, methods of looking for ordnance, etc.). Once field work gets started, the real opportunity for input begins. We are going to have an accessible website showing what is currently happening and what will be happening up to two weeks in advance. Everyone will be able to see what is going on in every stage of the project.

George Ashford stated he does not want what happened in San Diego to happen Hawaii, where a couple of children died from contact with ordnance.

Chuck Streck stated scheduling of RAB meetings can and should be requested by RAB members if they think too much time has elapsed since the last meeting. Arrangements for a meeting should be made via the community co-chair, Leslie Kahihikolo.

Chuck Streck stated that if ordnance is found during this phase of the project, it will have to be disposed of. Because of the age of the ordnance, the great majority of it will have to be blown-in-place. When it comes to that point, a plan will be in place regarding notification of local officials (i.e., fire department and police department). A flyer will be prepared to go out to every house in the affected neighborhood with Chuck Streck's name on it as the point of contact. Chuck wants permission to include names of RAB members on the flyer as community members who are open for consultation. George Ashford volunteered to put his name on the flyer. Chuck also wants to establish an e-mail notification list so that RAB members can be notified as soon as possible if something is found during field work. In addition, e-mail can be used to pre-warn the community as to what is going on.

Muriel Seto questioned if the USACE is keeping abreast on what individual landowners are doing on their lots. Maunawili farmers have excavated and graded areas in Maunawili without proper permits and begun construction.

Chuck Streck stated USACE cannot "jump the gun" until evaluation has been completed and it has been determined a hazard exists in a particular area.

4. REVIEW AND EXPLANATION OF ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE RAB:

Chuck Streck stated the RAB could come up with their own ways that they can assist. The field work schedule should be out in the next 2 to 4 weeks. Once the schedule is out, Leslie Kahihikolo will make it her responsibility to keep the RAB informed on what is going on in the field (e.g. this is what we're finding, this is what is happening, etc.)

5. PRESENTATION OF PROJECT SPECIFICS:

Marty Ray presented a PowerPoint slideshow highlighting the following items:

EE/CA OBJECTIVES

- Characterize ordnance and explosive (OE) risk
- Identify risk reduction alternatives

- Analyze/compare alternatives
- Recommend risk reduction actions
- Involve public in decision making in every step of the above process

HEEIA COMBAT TRAINING AREA AND PALI TRAINING CAMP PROJECT SITES

- Heeia Combat Training Area
 - Two Parcels
 - Approximately 2,458 acres
 - Utilized as a World War II Army camp and training and maneuver areas
1. Kahaluu Parcel – Approximately 2,254 acres
 - Land use: residential, ranching, agriculture, large undeveloped areas
 - Reportedly utilized as maneuver and impact areas for jungle and assault training
 - Suspected impact area, possibly used for the firing of:
 - Field artillery pieces
 - Mortar and/or bazooka rounds
 - Rifle grenades
 - Facilities dismantled by 1945
 - November 1992 Site Visit Report
 - Observed what appeared to be three target sites
 - Speculated rifle/machine gun, mortar, and rifle grenades use
 - Recommended additional study
 - December 1992 Site Visit and Interview
 - Long time resident acknowledged discovery of .30- and .50-caliber cartridges and mortar rounds in the valley and in the Kaalae Stream
 2. Heeia Kea Parcel, 204-acre parcel
 - Land use: residential, largely undeveloped, proposed for recreational use
 - Encampment supported 4,500 personnel
 - Four infantry battalions in October 1943
 - Supported the U.S. Army's 98th Regimental Combat Team
 - Training facilities included:
 - several small arms ranges
 - hand-grenade range
 - infiltration course
 - shipside platform
 - two bayonet courses
 - two obstacle courses
 - maneuver area
 - November 1989 Surface Removal Action
 - M7A1 bazooka rounds and M7A1 center cores (both were inert practice rounds)

- M9A1 rifle grenade shroud (inert practice round)
- Noted discovery of two Mark II hand grenades by area resident several years earlier
- July 1991 Site Visit
- Described site as "overgrown with trees and vegetation"
- Concluded that OE and/or UXO may remain on site in limited quantities"

MOST PROBABLE MUNITION

- MK II Hand grenade

OTHER POTENTIAL OE ITEMS

- M9A1 Rifle grenade
- M7A1 Practice bazooka rounds
- M7A1 Practice bazooka rounds
- Pali Training Camp
 - Four non-contiguous parcels
 - Approximately 4,378 acres
 - Regimental combat training center and provided rugged terrain for jungle and ranger training
 - Located in Kailua, in portions of Makalii and Maunawili Valleys
 - Mostly undeveloped with pockets of:
 1. Residential
 2. Recreational
 3. Agricultural
 - Established in 1943
 - Regimental Combat Team Training Center
 - Jungle and ranger training
 - Dismantled in 1946

MOST PROBABLE MUNITION

- 155 mm, high explosives (HE), M101

OTHER POTENTIAL OE ITEMS

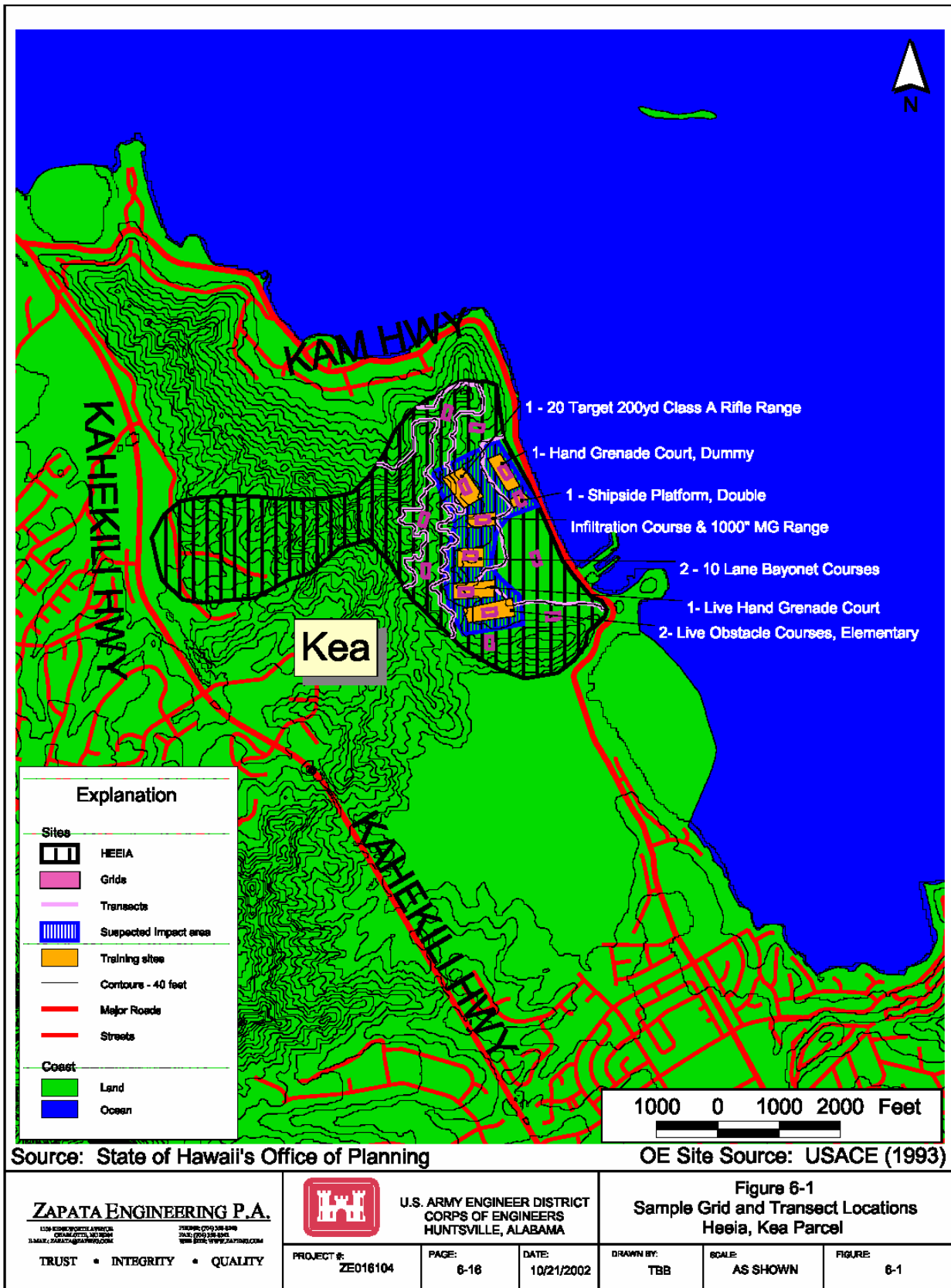
- Reported findings of
 - Unspecified mortar rounds
 - .30 and .50 caliber blanks

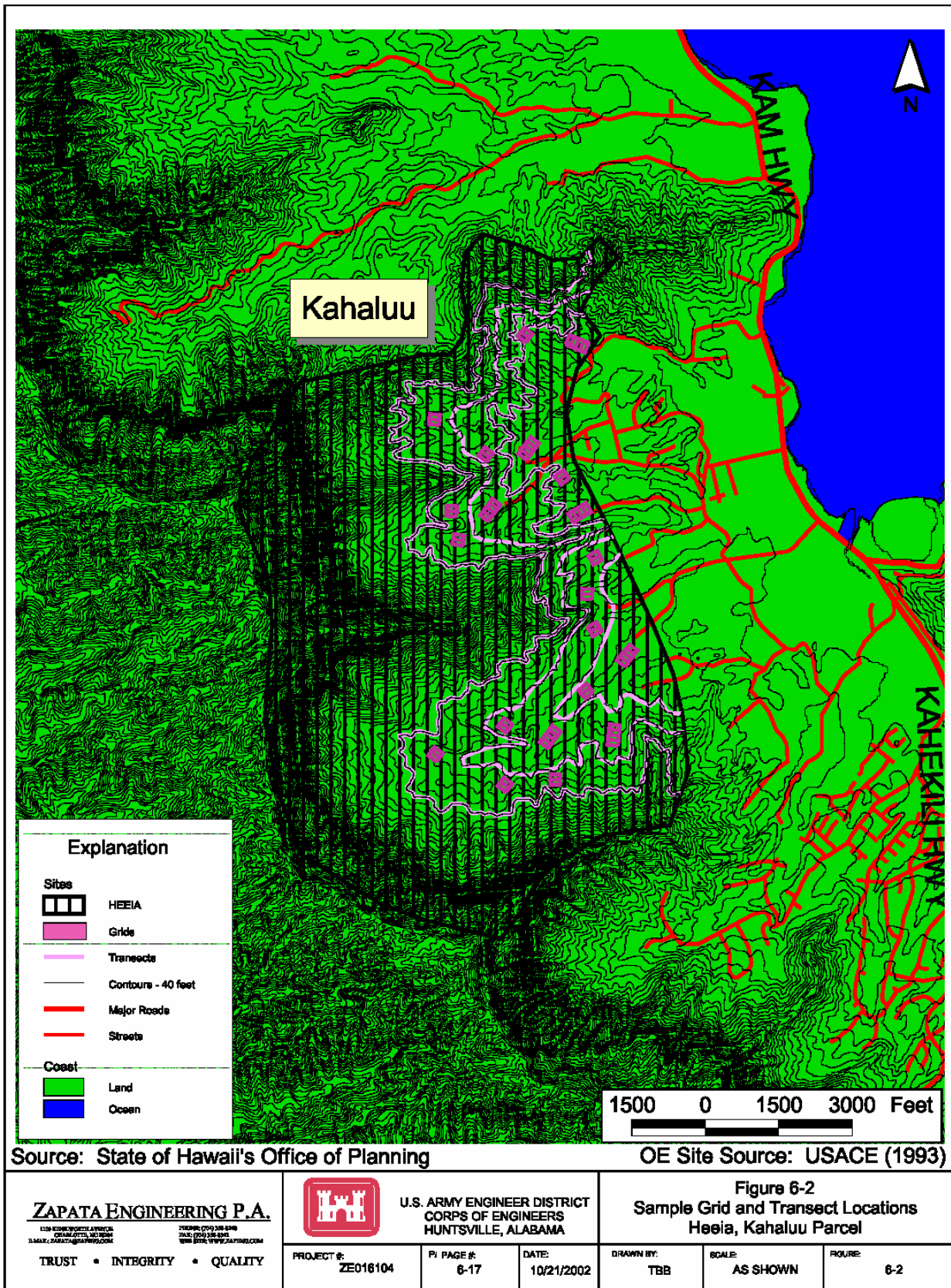
OE SAMPLING PROCEDURES

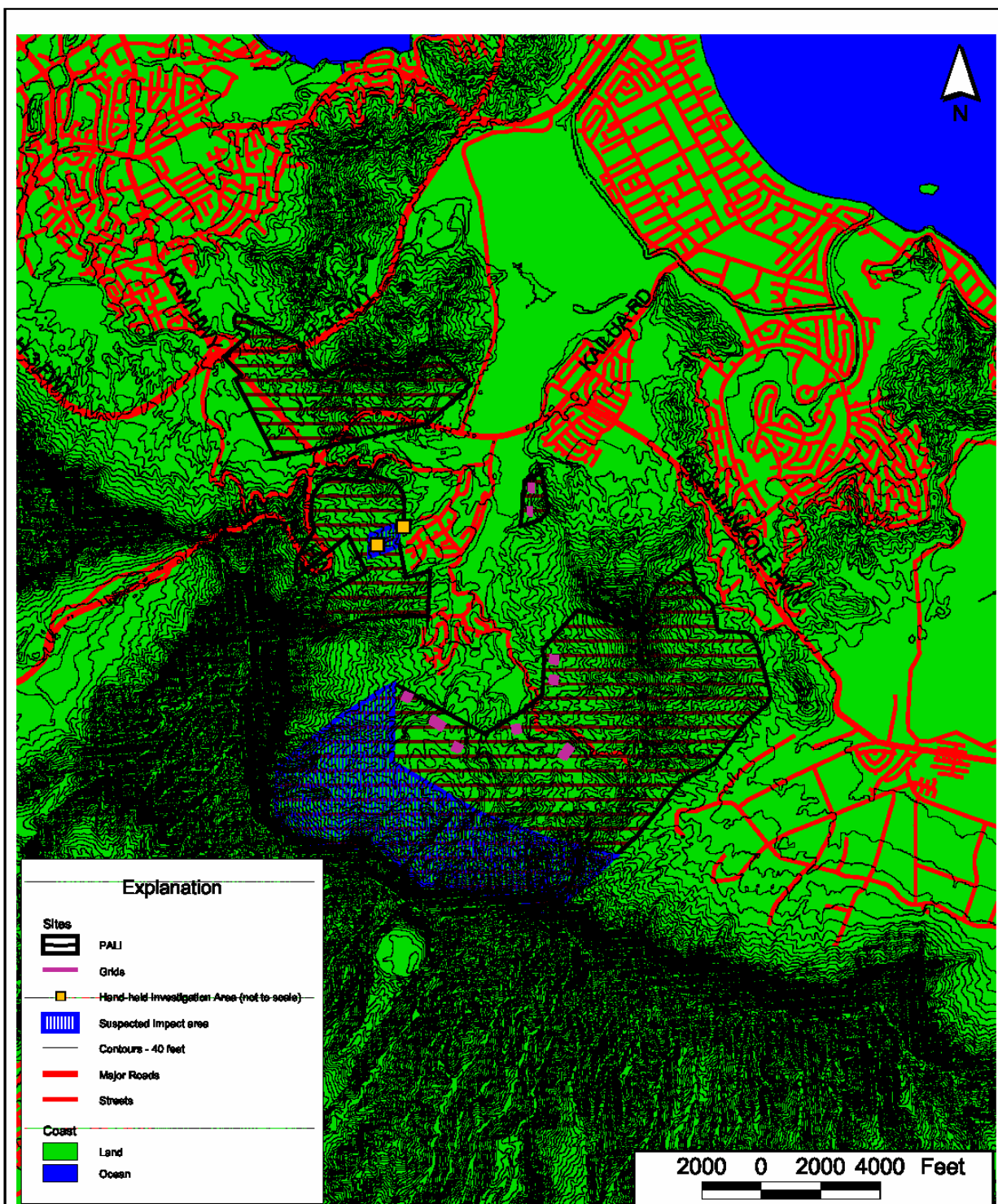
- Geophysically map 50 acres in suspected impact areas, valleys, and drainages
- 10 acres within the Heeia Kea Parcel
 - 2.6 acres (3.6 mi) of six-foot wide meandering path
 - 7.4 acres utilizing grid methodology
- 40 acres within the Kahaluu Parcel

- 10.4 acres (14.3 mi) via meandering path
- 29.6 acres via grid methodology
- Brush clearing minimization
 - Brush will be cleared by hand and mechanized tools (no herbicides)
 - Will follow strict guidelines set by the ecological survey (will not clear or go near endangered or threatened species)
 - Will look at alternatives to collect data
- Suggest grid locations based on known or suspected impact areas
- Transect data collection provides sample coverage to identify unknown impact areas
- Grids may be relocated based on meandering path data
- Geophysical Mapping
 - Collect data from transects and grids
 - Will be using electromagnetic (EM) technology instead of magnetic metal detectors because of local lithology
 - Select target anomalies (All anomalies will not be dug up. They are looking for anomalies that have the potential to be an ordnance item. Zapata has done a prove out in the Pali site to test equipment.)
 - Reacquire targets
- Intrusive Sampling
 - Excavate target anomalies
 - Identify anomaly
 - Record findings
- OE Disposal
- Scrap Management

The following were figures presented at the RAB meeting identifying proposed transects and grids of the project.







Source: State of Hawaii's Office of Planning

OE Site Source: USACE (1995)

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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

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PAGE #
6-18

DATE
10/21/2002

DRAWN BY:
TBB


SCALE
AS SHOWN

FIGURE
6-3

Figure 6-3
Sample Grid Locations
Pali Parcels

Shannon Wood questioned whether Department of Land and Natural Resources and Board of Water Supply have been notified about work that will be conducted in the watershed area.

Helene Takemoto stated the work plan does not include field work in steep areas in back of the valley (watershed areas).

Marty Ray stated that grids are placed in areas where there may have been impacted. There is no evidence currently available that confirms the existence of ordnance at the current grid locations in the Kahaluu parcel. Grids are flexible and can be relocated or altered up until the point where they begin brush removal. Grids will be moved if new information is received. This is a plan which can be changed to meet the conditions of the site so that the best data can be collected to provide the best characterization and decisions on the site. Once clearing and mapping of the site has commenced, geophysical data collection is scheduled to take 11 weeks to complete. Data collection will be done with a hand-pulled EM-61 at a certain pace to allow accurate data to be collected. Data will be processed, analyzed, and mapped. If the anomaly seems to be ordnance-like, it will be relocated and sively investigated to determine if it is an ordnance item.

A good map was located on the Heeia Kea parcel identifying different types of training areas. Orange areas under the purple areas of the map (Figure 6-1) identify the impact areas. Grids around the orange areas will not move, but they may expand or contract depending on what is found during field activities.

The field investigation process is as follows:

- Collect geophysical data (EM-61, Mark II). EM-61 sends an EM signal into the ground. Based on the decay rate the EM signal reads the response from a conductive item. When you process the data, you do not know how deep the item is, but you can make an educated guess from the data as to how big and deep the anomaly is.
- Map the location with either global positioning system (GPS) or known survey points.
- Relocate the anomaly in the ground and intrusively investigate the item.

There are regulations as to who can be within the minimum separation distance (MSD) during ordnance removal operations. Geophysical personnel cannot be within the MSD. Regulations also govern UXO team separation as to how close UXO teams can be during ordnance removal. It is more cost effective to do all sampling at one time, followed by intrusive investigation as opposed to individual sampling and intrusive investigation for each anomaly.

Transects are contour-based, but actual transects will go over ridges, etc. Transects will also crisscross each other creating a grid pattern of transects. There will be changes to the grids shown in the work plan (some larger, some smaller).

Shannon Wood questioned whether pits (10 to 12 feet deep) left behind by the military will be removed.

Chuck Streck stated this is a project-specific program dealing only with UXO. Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) does have a category called unsafe debris, but this project is specifically for UXO. Other categories are part of the program, but they have

to be handled separately. Although the pits are not a part of this project, they will be highlighted and noted in the report.

Marty Ray has talked to the Kahuhiwas about the locations of these pits so that the pits are incorporated into the health and safety plan.

SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT

- Safety is #1 concern
- UXO safety specialists on site at all times (Chris Rose of Zapata will be the UXO safety specialist)
- Minimum separation distances will be established
- All items excavated will be strictly controlled until properly disposed
- All occurrences of ordnance, ammunition, explosive items, components, and scrap will be recorded

Marty Ray stated the only documented historical information of ordnance at the Pali site (155mm HE round) has never been verified.

The Pali parcel has been divided into 4 sections:

- Geophysical mapping of approximately 10 acres using grid methodology

ID	Parcel Name	Recommended Geophysical Investigations
P1	Ulumawao	None recommended
P2	Maunawili	None recommended (Amended after Jim Corcoran supplied new information)
P3	Maunawili Stream	Two 0.25-acre grids to locate potential buried OE. Propose sampling 0.5 acres.
P4	Maunawili Valley	Thirty-eight 0.25-acre grids to locate and identify density of potential buried OE. Proposed sampling 9.5 acres.

Muriel Seto stated she remembers large brass casings from area P1, Ulumawao site.

Marty Ray will get location mentioned by Muriel Seto at the end of the meeting.


Hal Hammett asked what is the actual archaeology process for in this project. He noted that during the archaeological survey of Kaho`olawe, nothing was found in areas with kiawe trees. Once the kiawe trees were cleared, lots of sites were discovered and he believes these sites will have similar characteristics to those on Kaho`olawe.

Chuck Streck stated that although large portions of the project area have had cultural resource surveys conducted, not many systematic surveys have been done in the back portions of the Kahaluu parcel. Part of the archaeological process was based on existing information, as well as comparison with neighboring areas. Surveys have been done in Waikane and Haiku, which can be used to determine past land use in Kahaluu. Sensitivity areas have been identified from known data and probable data from comparison to similar areas and categorized as low, medium, and high sensitivity. The whole intent or goal of the project as it relates to NHPA Section 106 is avoidance, except where there is an

overriding health and safety risk. Engineering controls will be used to limit potential damage or adverse effects. **Infield work and support will be monitoring in areas of medium to high sensitivity.** This covers both natural and cultural resources. Intrusive work in medium to high sensitivity areas will also be monitored.

George Ashford, landowner of two parcels in the Pali area (1050 Auloa Road [1.4 acres] and 1234 Lola Place [12,000 square feet]) welcomes surveyors to survey his lots at the earliest possible time.

Marty Ray reiterated that Zapata will work real close with Stephen Clark of AMEC on the project.

Chuck Streck res d right-of-entry will be collected by middle of next month (mid-March).

Marty Ray stated that once right-of-entry has been secured, mobilization will be done within a couple of weeks.

Chuck Streck stated that it looks like field work will first start at Heeia Kea. After that, USACE will be looking for input from the RAB to see where they feel the field work should continue to next (Maunawili or Kahaluu).

Marty Ray stated a web page has been developed at Zapata for this project but needs authorization from USACE as to what can be placed on the web site. The web page is password protected and contains a news page (what's going on right now, and updated daily once field work starts). Map(s) will be available to highlight where work is currently going on so you can see what neighborhoods will be proximal to on-going work.

Tommy Hunt stated everything generated by Zapata can be viewed by the RAB. Daily geophysical activities will be viewable only by insiders since items found may not have been excavated and could pose a threat to anyone who may visit those sites unattended.

Chuck Streck stated general progress and daily activities should be made available to the general public on the web site. The EE/CA will not be affected by current war posture since it is already funded. If the United States should enter a war, funding for all future environmental compliance projects will probably be taken away.

Leslie Kahihikolo stated she would keep in touch with Chuck Streck and/or Marty Ray during the entire project and try to determine the best method of communication and be very proactive in keeping all RAB members abreast of what is going on in the field. Leslie does not want to schedule another RAB meeting until the field work begins, and data becomes available. At any point, if anyone (RAB member) wants to schedule a meeting, please notify Leslie.

Tommy Hunt stated a public meeting is required at the beginning of field work and at the end of field work.

Leslie Kahihikolo stated she would be following up with RAB members via e-mail to see if they are willing to put their names on a house-to-house flyer as a point of contact for their community. Leslie

wants any RAB member who knows the other RAB members who did not show up tonight to tell them to get in touch with Leslie to let her know if they are still interested in serving on the RAB.

9. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further discussion or questions, the meeting was adjourned at 8:55 p.m.

ATTACHMENTS

DRAFT

11 Apr 94

GUIDANCE FOR DEVELOPING RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDS

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense (DOD) is committed to encouraging local community involvement during environmental investigations and cleanup actions at DOD sites. Involving the public as early as possible is essential for maintaining community understanding and support for DOD actions.

In July 1993, President Clinton announced a five-part program to speed up the economic recovery in communities where military bases are slated for closure. DOD responded by issuing a policy memorandum (dated September 9, 1993) providing guidance on implementing "Fast Track" cleanup initiatives at closing installations. The guidance stresses involving local communities in cleanup issues at the installation by making information concerning the cleanup available, by providing opportunities for public comment on cleanup activities, and by establishing and seeking public participation on Restoration Advisory Boards (RAB). The DOD guidance is modeled after the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Interim Report of the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration (FFER) Dialogue Committee* (also known as the Keystone report), with some modifications.

The Department of the Army (DA) has taken the DOD policy and developed RAB guidance for Army, installations (both active and base closure). This guidance consists of the following sections:

- I. Purpose
- II. Selection of Co-Chairpersons
- III. Selection of Members
- IV. Procedures
- V. Support
- V. Funding
- VI. Community Involvement.

For questions concerning this guidance, contact Ms. Robin Stein at (410) 671-1532 or DSN 584-1532. For questions regarding community involvement in the RAB, contact Ms. Catherine Stalcup at (410) 671-2556 or DSN 584-2556, at the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC).

I. PURPOSE

- A. The RAB is to be a forum for discussion and exchange of information about an installation's environmental restoration program, between Governmental agencies and the affected community. It will provide an opportunity for the community to review restoration progress, to include related issues of land reuse, and to participate in dialogue with the decision

makers. Although the RAB will focus on environmental restoration only and will not be a forum for other community concerns, related issues of land reuse may need to be addressed, particularly at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites. Non-cleanup issues will be referred to the appropriate installation officials for processing.

B. Not all Army installations will establish a RAB. In the case of BRAC sites, those sites which involve transfer of property to the community will establish a RAB. For the remaining BRAC sites and active sites, the DA is encouraging RABs only where community interest is sufficient and sustained. Criteria for determining sufficient interest are: a local Government formally requests that a RAB be formed; fifty local residents sign a petition requesting that a RAB be formed; or an installation determines that a RAB is needed.

C. RAB member responsibilities are:

- providing advice on, environmental restoration issues to Army installations and regulatory agencies;
- holding regular meetings, publicly announced and open to the public, at convenient times and locations;
- reviewing, evaluating and commenting on documents;
- identifying project requirements;
- recommending priorities among sites or projects; and
- identifying applicable standards and, consistent with: Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), proposing cleanup levels consistent with planned land use.

D. The RAB is to be, composed of Army, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state environmental regulatory representatives, local Government representatives, and members of the local community.

E. Where Technical Review Committees (TRC) exist, they will be expanded or modified to become RABs. These modifications shall include additional community representatives, a community co-chairperson and meetings open to the public.

II. SELECTION OF CO-CHAIRPERSONS

The RAB will be chaired jointly by an Army representative and a member of the local community. The Army and community co-chairperson shall share leadership responsibilities. The responsibilities of each co-chairperson shall be defined in the RAB's ground rules and operating procedures.

A. Army Co-Chairperson

The Army co-chairperson will be appointed by the installation commander. The commander may serve as the co-chairperson if he/she so desires. If other than the commander, the co-chairperson will be of sufficient experience and rank or grade to appropriately implement the RAB responsibilities.

B. Community Co-Chairperson:

The public members of the RAB shall select the community co-chairperson. The manner of selection should be left to their discretion.

III. SELECTION OF MEMBERS

The installation commander/Army co-chairperson should ensure that the selection process is a cooperative effort with the regulators and affected community. Regardless of which process an installation chooses to use, it should be conducted in a fair and open manner.

This section describes a recommended process for selecting Army installation, regulatory agency and community members of the RAB. This guidance complies with the intent and direction of DOD policy while providing flexibility for different circumstances that may exist at individual installations.

It is recommended that the RAB be no larger than 20 individuals but no smaller than is necessary to adequately reflect the diverse community interests regarding installation cleanup and closure.

A. SELECTION OF ARMY INSTALLATION MEMBERS:

In addition to the Army co-chairperson, the installation commander may select an additional installation representative to serve on the RAB. The additional installation representative could be the BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BBC), environmental coordinator, public affairs officer, base transition coordinator, legal counsel, etc. If not selected to be the installation's representative, these individuals may still be required to attend the RAB meetings and provide support.

B. SELECTION OF REGULATORY AGENCY MEMBERS

The installation commander or Army co-chairperson will contact the EPA and state regulatory agencies to request that they appoint their respective members to the RAB. For installations where TRCs already exist, representation by current regulatory members should be strongly encouraged to preserve continuity.

C. SELECTION OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Selection of the community members can be performed in a five-step process:

STEP ONE: The installation Army commander (in consultation with the EPA and state) identifies the diverse community interests, which may include, but are not limited to, local residents, the business community, homeowners associations, local environmental groups, environmental justice groups (low income and minority groups), local officials, civic groups, etc. For BRAC installations, a representative(s) of the local reuse committees should be included.

STEP TWO: The installation commander (in consultation with the EPA and state) organizes a selection panel of community members from the diverse interest groups identified in STEP ONE, to nominate RAB members who reflect a cross-section of the diverse interest groups. (See paragraph III.D. for options on forming a selection panel.)

STEP THREE: The selection panel identifies the diverse community interest groups that need to be represented by the RAB. The panel then develops a solicitation process and establishes criteria for selection of RAB members.

RECOMMENDED SOLICITATION PROCESS: The following process is designed to solicit for members from the diverse interest groups identified by the selection panel and to allow any other interested community members to be considered for RAB membership:

- announce participation opportunities through news releases and paid public notices (sample is at attachment 1);
- develop a community interest form to determine community concerns and participation interest (sample is at attachment 2);
- establish a time period for receipt of the community interest forms;
- mail letters of invitation (sample at attachment 3), fact sheets (sample at attachment 4) and community interest forms to those on the installation's existing mailing list as well as to the groups identified by the selection panel;

- place fact sheets and community interest forms in information repositories;
- hold an initial meeting about RABs to discuss purpose, member solicitation process, membership responsibilities; provide fact sheets and community interest forms.

After the designated solicitation period ends, the selection panel convenes to develop a list of suggested RAB members which reflect the diverse interests of the community. The community interest forms submitted will be used in developing this list. The selection panel submits the list of suggested RAB members to the installation commander for approval.

STEP FOUR: The installation commander (in consultation with EPA and state) will review and accept the list unless he/she determines that it is not representative of the diverse community interests. If the list is not an accurate representation, the installation commander will specify the weaknesses to be corrected. The selection panel will be instructed to develop a new list for review/approval. Once the list is approved, the selection panel will disband.

STEP FIVE: The installation should do the following to announce the RAB members:

- send letters to the selected RAB members to notify them of their selection, the names of all the RAB members, and the date of the first RAB meeting;
- send letters to those who submitted community interest forms, announcing the names of the RAB members, thanking them for their interest, encouraging them to attend future RAB meetings;
- send news releases to the local newspapers and place paid public notices in the local newspapers announcing the names of the RAB members and date of the first RAB meeting.

D. OPTIONS FOR FORMING THE SELECTION PANEL

It is recommended that the selection panel be made up of community members and reflect the diverse interests identified in STEP ONE of Paragraph III.C. Options which can be used for forming the selection panel include the following:

- installation commander (in consultation with EPA and State) organizes a selection panel of community members to nominate WAB members;

or

- installation commander (in consultation with EPA and state) has a neutral facilitator establish the selection panel;
or
- installation commander (in consultation with EPA and. state) has community representatives choose the members of the selection panel;
or
- installation commander (in consultation with EPA and. State) places paid public notices in the local newspapers asking for volunteers to serve on the selection panel
or
- installation commander (in consultation with EPA and state) asks existing community members of the TRC to act as the selection panel
or
- installation commander, EPA and state representatives each nominate community members to serve on the selection panel.

E. RAB MEMBERSHIP ADDITIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

Additions and resignations to the RAB can be made at any time the RAB deems necessary. Procedures for additions and resignations should be outlined in the operating procedures. It is recommended that once the RAB members have been selected, the Army co-chairperson should keep the remaining community interest form on file for future reference. If selected RAB members resign in the future, the original community interest forms could be used as a potential source for new members.

IV. OPERATING PROCEDURES

The intent of the RAS is to serve as a forum for the early and continued exchange of clean-up information among the community, installation and regulatory agencies. To further these objectives, the RA as a minimum will:

- A. Conduct regular meetings. Meetings should be held at least quarterly. All RAB meetings will be open to the public. Public attendance and participation will be actively encouraged by holding RAB meetings at convenient times and locations within the community. The meetings must be announced in appropriate local media well in advance. Minutes of the meetings will be kept and made available to the public through the information repositories.
- B. Develop, maintain and use a mailing list of names and addresses of interested parties who wish to receive information on the cleanup process. RABs

must ensure that information is provided to addressees in a timely manner.

- C. Review, discuss, and evaluate a wide range of draft and final technical documents, status reports and proposed and final plans related to the cleanup. Such reviews will be conducted within the time frames specified for review by appropriate regulatory agencies. No delays in the preparation of draft or final documents should result from the RAB's participation in the review process.
- D. Identify potential project requirements and provide input on priorities among sites or projects and consistent with §121 of CERCLA, propose cleanup levels consistent with planned land use.

To ensure ongoing, consistent involvement by community members, regular attendance at RAB meetings is necessary. The absence of a community member from three consecutive meetings may be considered cause for dismissal. If after selection, any RAB member is unable to participate fully, the member should submit his/her resignation in writing to either RAB co-chairperson. Resigning members are permitted to nominate new members to replace them. The new members must, however, continue to reflect the diversity of community interests, including those of minority and low income groups.

When a RAB is established, RAB members must develop appropriate ground rules and operating procedures to assure open, efficient and productive operation. These ground rules should ensure that the RAB maintains its focus on environmental restoration issues and does not become a sounding board for non-restoration environmental issues or other community concerns. Further, they should reflect that RABs are not advisory committees, as that term is used in the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. appendix 2. All advice and recommendations provided to the Government by RABs must be offered by the members in their individual capacities rather than by the consensus of the RAB. If the RAB members determine consensus advice and recommendations are necessary, they should consult with legal counsel on FACA applicability.

V. SUPPORT

A. Technical Support:

To ensure that RAB members clearly understand the technical issues involved, some level of technical support from the Army may be necessary. It should be made clear to the RAB members, however, that an independent technical assistance source will not be provided. The top technical support deemed necessary will be available to the installations through the major Army commands (MACOMs), major subordinate commands (MSCs), USAEC, U.S. Army

Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) or Corps of Engineers. Examples of the type of technical support that will be provided include updates and status reports on ongoing restoration programs or efforts, explanation of technical and risk assessment data, planning and facilitating site visits and preparation of briefing packages and handouts. For general questions on technical support issues, contact the USAEC RAB point of contact Ms Robin Stein at (410) 671-1532 or DSN 584-1532.

1. MACOM, MSC, USAEC and Corps of Engineers Support

In-house and contractual support to explain technical data and related technical issues will be provided by the MACOMS, MSCS, USAEC and/or Corps of Engineers to support the RABs. In many cases, the technical support needed will be provided by a USAEC or Corps of Engineers contractor already, performing work at the installation. Installations should coordinate with their respective executing agencies to ensure the type and level contractual support necessary is included in current contracts.

2. Army Medical Department (AMEDD)/USAEHA Support

The installation Preventive Medicine (PM) Activity has a staff of physicians and environmental health specialists. USAEHA at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, has a staff of environmental health professionals to include scientists, geologists, engineers and physicians, to assist the RABs in resolving technical issues. USAEHA also has regional Direct Support Activities (DSAs) at Fort Meade, MD (commercial (301) 677-7403, DSN 923-7403, Fort McPherson, GA (commercial (404) 752-3332, DSN 572-3332); and Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO (commercial (303) 361-8866, DSN 943-8866) that can provide direct support to the installations. The installation PM Activity and USAEHA can provide support to the RABs in the following ways:

- a. The local PM personnel at the installation provide first line support to the RABs as directed by AR 200-1 and DA Pam 40578. The PM personnel can provide day-to-day contact with the RAB members and can attend meetings on a routine basis. They can collect risk assessment issues for the Surgeon General to address and they can answer health-related questions.

- b. At installations without PM Activities, the environmental professionals at the USAEHA DSAs can provide support for the RABs, attend

meetings and collect health assessment issues but at a less frequent interval. However, the DSAs are capable of providing more technical support to the RABs than the installation PM Activities. At installations with PM Activities, the DSAs can also provide consultative support to the PM Activity and to the RAB.

c. For specialized expertise necessary to resolve technical questions regarding human and environmental risk, USAEHA can provide support to the RABs through the Health Risk Assessment Branch point of contact, MAJ Arthur P. Lee, commercial (410) 671-2953 or DSN 584-2953. USAEHA can also provide risk communication support to the RABs through public meeting and public availability session support. The USAEHA risk communication point of contact is Mr. Rick Bowlus commercial (410) 671-2953 or DSN 584-2953.

B. Administrative Support

The Army co-chairperson will ensure that administrative support will be available to the RAB. This can be accomplished using either in-house personnel or contractual support. Examples of administrative functions which may require support include organization and facilitation of public meetings, modification of Public Involvement Response Plans (PIRP) or Community Response Plans (CRP) to incorporate RAB requirements, documentation and distribution of meeting minutes and establishment of a mailing list.

The USAEC Public Affairs Office (PAO) is available to assist the installations in modifying their CRP/PIRP to incorporate the RAB concept, policy and procedures. The USAEC will also assist the installations in the implementation of the CRP/PIRP RAB requirements. USAEC PAO point of contact is Ms. Catherine Stalcup (410) 671-2556 or DSN 584-2556.

VI. FUNDING

A. Public Participation

Public participation on the RAB will be strictly voluntary. The Army is currently not authorized to provide technical assistance grants or direct financial support to the public members for their services. The Army co-chairperson must insure this fact is clearly understood by the public during the member recruitment process and prior to any final

commitment by a public representative to serve on the RAB.

B. Administrative Technical Support

1. The formation and operation of a RAB may require additional funding for technical and administrative support as defined in Section V. The need and level of additional funding will depend on the community involvement activities already in place and whether the installation has an active TRC which can be expanded into a RAB. Examples of RAB requirements which may generate the need for additional funding include renting larger facilities to hold meetings and extra copies of material due to an increase in public members, the taking and distribution of minutes, public notices, press releases and the development of a mailing list for interested parties.
2. Costs associated with either administrative or technical support to the RABs are eligible for funding from either the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) or the Base Closure Account, whichever is appropriate. To obtain necessary funding, the installations must identify their needs to their appropriate MACOM using the RCS-1383 process. Installations shall submit a separate RCS-1383 request for these funds and title it, "RAB Support".

VII. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

When establishing a RAB, it is essential to have community involvement right from the start. RABs should encourage the public to participate in discuss throughout the environmental restoration process.

Many communication techniques are available to encourage public involvement. In implementing any of these techniques, remember to coordinate with the installation's public affairs officer. The following are recommended steps an installation can take:

- A. A CRP or PIRP should be in place, which is a plan of action for keeping the community involved and informed. At a minimum, this CRP/PIRP should contain the following:
 1. An environmental history of the installation.
 2. Communication strategies to keep the following informed, if applicable:

- installation employees/residents;
 - Army representatives, and state and EPA regulators;
 - local community(including business, religious communities and schools) and local residents;
 - minority and low income groups;
 - local officials/agencies;
 - and other groups (environmental organizations, Homeowners Associations, local reuse committees, Technical Assistance Grant recipients, TRC members, civic/public interest groups, etc.).
3. Communication techniques such as news releases, fact sheets, letters, public meeting, site tours, briefings, "hotline" telephone numbers, etc.
 4. A mailing list.
 5. Newspaper clippings about the installation's environmental program.
 6. Locations of information repositories and meeting places.
- B. If a CRP/PIRP already exists, it should be amended by inserting RAB information (such as meeting minutes, descriptions of public involvement activities the installation has taken, etc.) as addenda, to the plan. Make sure the plan and addenda are in the information repositories. At the Record of Decision stage, the USAEC PAO can help revise CFP/PIRP to include the RAB information in the body of the plan instead of as addenda, if desired.
- C. Mailing List: Develop and maintain a list of RAB members, elected officials, the local media, community groups, members of the public, and Army points of contact, (technical and public affairs). Public notices, fact sheets and other handout materials should be sent to all people on the mailing list. Note that the Privacy Act prohibits release of names, addresses and phone numbers without prior consent.
- D. Information Repositories: Establish in the local area (on- and off-post). These repositories, generally located at libraries, should store Army

reports on the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS), Proposed Plan, the CRP/PIRP, the RAB meeting minutes, etc. Provide those documents to the information repositories and publish a public notice in the local newspapers announcing their availability for public review. Instruct the individuals maintaining the repository not to allow the documents to be removed from the premises.

- E. Handouts: At the first RAB meeting, provide handouts, such as fact sheets (outlining the purpose of a RAB and the duties and responsibilities of its members, information about your installation, etc.) and community interest forms for those interested in joining the RAB.
- F. Media Education: Develop "press packets" for the media with facts sheets about your installation and the environmental investigation, etc.
- G. Letters: Send letters of invitation to those on the mailing list, inviting them to attend the RAB meetings.
- H. Public Notice: Paid public notices should be published in the local newspapers to establish a RAB, change a TRC to a RAB, announce dates/times/locations of upcoming RAB meetings, seek new RAB members, announce the availability of documents (including meeting minutes) in information repositories, etc.
- I. RAB Meetings: Open them to the public and announce them in the local newspapers at least two weeks before the meeting date.
- J. Meeting Minutes: Open them to the public by placing them in information repositories. Publish a public notice in the local newspapers announcing the availability of the minutes in the repositories.
- K. The USAEC PAO: *Ms. Catherine Stalcup* is the Army's RAB point of contact for public affairs issues. She may be reached at (410) 671-2556 or DSN 584-2556.

**** SAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE ****

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT (Fort X, Point of Contact and Telephone Number)

**Fort X Plans to Establish a
Restoration Advisory Board**

CITY, STATE -- Fort X is establishing a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and is seeking participants to be part of this RAB. The purpose of the RAB is to promote community involvement by giving the public the opportunity to regularly review progress and participate in dialogue with the decision makers on Fort X's environmental restoration process.

The RAB will be made up of Army, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and state of (Name of State) representatives as well as members of the local community. The RAB will be co-chaired by an Army and community representative. The community co-chairperson will be selected by the community members of the RAB. The RAB will meet on a (monthly? quarterly?) basis and the meetings will be open to the public.

This first meeting to discuss the RAB is scheduled for (PLACE, DATE AND TIME). Fact sheets and community interest surveys are available to the public in the information repositories (NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF THE REPOSITORIES) and will also be distributed at the meeting. Interested RAB participants should be willing to attend all meetings (which could last between two to four hours each) and be willing to devote ample time to review Army documents within prescribed timeframes. For more information on participating in the RAB or obtaining a community interest survey, call (Name and Number of Point of Contact).

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS

PROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE DEV & GEO | <input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAFETY | <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTEMS ENG |
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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work Plan

DATE June 24, 2002

NAME George Ashford (RAB Member)

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	General	My copy is incomplete. No maps, no schedule, most of all appendices missing.	<p>A – Items identified at the Heeia project sites during previous visits identified several practice rounds (no explosives), and pieces (frag) of exploded items. This along with historical records that indicate some live munitions use (e.g. live grenade range) provide for a potential for unexploded ordnance items.</p> <p>Paragraphs 2.6.1.1, 2.6.1.2, and Section 2.6.2 have been revised to provide additional information. Also additional discussion is provided in 6.6.1.5 and 7.1.3.</p> <p>A –The purpose of this work plan to guide the contractor’s fieldwork and development of the EE/CA. The role of the RAB is not a part of this document but rather to provide input in developing the work plan and defining the goals of the EE/CA by providing information that should be considered and/or addressed during the execution of project. Section 5.3 has been revised to more specifically address the role of RAB in the work plan development.</p> <p>N – Where and why the work is being performed is provided in detail in paragraph 1.3 “purpose and scope” and Chapter 2, which provides site history and a summary of related risks, associated with each project area. Each of these sections address why this work should be performed.</p> <p>Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 provide in how the data</p>
2.		Descriptions of ordnance used and found does not distinguish between those, which have explosives remaining in them, and those that do not. This distinction is critical to the entire project.	
3.		I do not see where the RAB fits into the draft Work Plan.	
4.		The plan is long on conclusory phrases, i.e. “geophysical survey,” “characterize residual risks,” and “alternative action to address risk”, and short on the how, where, when and why.	
		ACTION CODES A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED	W - WITHDRAWN N - NON-CONCUR VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME George Ashford (RAB Member)

5. Each section of the plan appears to have been developed by different persons, without an editor to integrate the parts into cohesive whole.
6. The plan is short on how information will be disseminated to the public, and how public input is to be obtained.
7. I am unable to determine from the plan just who is going to decide what. Of particular importance is the acceptability or non-acceptability of risks.
8. Part of the plan name is "cost analysis." But where in the plan is there discussion of costs? What does it cost to clear various areas of vegetation with a diameter less than 3"? What does it cost to conduct a subsurface search on an area to various depths after an area is cleared?

collection and analysis phases of the EE/CA will be performed.

A – Although individuals author various sections based on expertise in the appropriate subject matter (i.e. geophysics, unexploded ordnance), we will try to work the document into a more cohesive flow. Keep in mind that by design it is not expected to read in a sequential order or flow but rather to ensure that all technical areas and safety concerns are addressed.

A –The purpose of the Work Plan is to guide the execution of the technical aspects of the work. The purpose of the RAB is to disseminate information to the public and insure that any feedback is provided through the RAB process to the USACE and therefore the contractor.

A –The USACE is the decision maker. The purpose of the EE/CA is to collect data in accordance with the work plan, review and provide analysis of the data to assist decision makers (USACE) in selecting options for further action.

N – The cost analysis is one of the methods in comparing possible follow-up actions to address site conditions. Each possible analysis to remedy the site is compared to the others based on technical feasibility, possible risk reduction, long-term and short-term effectiveness, community/stakeholder acceptance, and cost to implement. Cost in this sense does not refer to costs associated with execution of the study or conducting the EE/CA.

ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN
 A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR N - NON-CONCUR
 D - ACTION DEFERRED VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME George Ashford (RAB member)

9. What is the capability of the equipment to locate subsurface ordnance of different sizes; with subsurface natural magnetic variations unrelated to ordnance?
10. I see no discussion of site access to do the described work.
11. The plan is too long, and has too many acronyms.
12. Where in the plan does it show the impact areas most likely to have unexploded ordnance, and why? This should be the single most important part of the plan.
13. I concur with Dawn Chang's comments of 6/24/02, paragraph 1, 2, and 6.
14. Have the various property owners agreed to have the proposed work done on their property?
15. Just how will "potential future use of land" be determined?

As addressed in Appendix H the geophysical prove-out, the EM61 MK II was successful in locating a MK 2 hand-grenade at 23 inches below ground surface. Further more, during fieldwork of a similar nature on Maui (September 2002) we were able to accurately locate AN-MK 23, 3-lbs practice bombs (9 inches long by 2 inches diameter) at depths of greater than 30 inches. Larger items have also been successfully located at greater depths.

A – Site access will be determined following execution of right-of entry permits. Entry into any portion of the site will be coordinated with the appropriate property owners and all care will be taken to limit interruption to normal traffic flow throughout execution of the project.

D - We are required to follow strict guidance on format and topics to be covered in every work plan for work of this nature. This is to ensure that at a minimum all appropriate technical and safety related topics are addressed.

Chapter 6 provides this information with the known impact graphically displayed in figures 6-1 and 6-2.

The USACE, Honolulu District will contact each property owner requesting right-of-entry to execute fieldwork. Work on a specific parcel will not be conducted if right-of entry is not provided to the USACE.

The primary source of this information is from

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME George Ashford (RAB member)

planning commission or city and county records,
public meetings, and stakeholder and RAB input.

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME Dawn Chang (RAB member)

1. General

I find the plan absent of any discussion related to cultural, archaeological, and historical data related to the area. I believe this information is critical as they conduct their risk evaluation. For example they may find UXO in an area that may be culturally significant, the alternative may be to leave the UXO in place, with some institutional controls, as opposed to risk destroying the entire cultural site. Similarly, the area may possess some archaeological significant sites that the alternative would be preservation in place as opposed to detonation.

A – The Honolulu District USACE will ensure compliance with Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, as amended. Archeological investigations will be conducted prior to and during intrusive activities related to this project. An archeological consultant under a separate contract with the USACE performs this work. ZapataEngineering has been and will continue to work closely with the archeologists to ensure project activities do not impact archeological or cultural sites or artifacts. Furthermore, we will conduct cultural sensitivity training for all field personnel prior to ground disturbing activities

Paragraph 1.3.1 and 9.3.3 as well as multiple other sections throughout the work plan have been revised to provide more detail on the process to protect historically significant sites. Also this will heighten awareness for all project personnel.

2. I believe it would be helpful to have a section dedicated to providing a historical overview of the uses of the area. Included in this section I would like to see a discussion on the various proposals (i.e. HECO, DHHL residential development, park, etc.) for use of the area. This would help to provide a perspective into what types of uses have been proposed for the area and why those proposals died.

N- The USACE Inventory Project Report provides a detailed history of past site uses. The work plan is not intended to recap past land development proposals. Instead the focus is on gathering independent data to support risk characterization based on site conditions. This will provide for developing appropriate risk reduction alternatives for each site.

3. This may be premature, but I'd like to know 1) who will determine an acceptable level of risk, 2) how will that be determined, and 3) will there be a certification at the end of the project.

- 1) A –The USACE is the decision maker related to this project.
- 2) A – Decisions will be made based on data gathered during the EE/CA process and the resultant analysis.

ACTION CODES W - WITHDRAWN
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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME Dawn Chang (RAB member)

4. It would be very helpful to have a detailed map for each of the project areas. Perhaps one was included, but I could not open it on my system.
5. What are the regulatory approvals that need to be obtained to complete this project. For example, what federal, state, and county regulations will need to be approved during the EE/CA process, if any?
6. The risk factors that were identified dealt primarily with those related to detonation, what about environmental risks, i.e. hazardous waste, solid waste. Where and how will the UXO be discarded (off site, buried, burned, etc)?
- I commend the US Army Corp for taking on this task and as a resident of the Kaneohe/Kahaluu area, and someone who uses Kaneohe Bay often, I want to see this project succeed. Please keep me informed of the status of this work.

- 3) D - Decisions related to additional actions following the EE/CA will be documented in USACE Action Memoranda. However, until actual site conditions are determined and risk reduction alternatives analysis performed the resulting actions are unknown.

A – Maps are included in the Work plan. Electronic copies will be provided in the future.

D – This information will be determined during the Intuitional analysis phase of the process.

A – UXO will be disposed by detonation as described in Section 7.7. All scrap and solid waste generated or recovered during project activities will be appropriately disposed as discussed in section 7.4.5 and 9.4.1.1. Section 9.0 also provides information on procedures related to all waste disposal procedures and pollution prevention measures.

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTSPROJECT EE/CA, Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp, Island of Oahu, Hawaii

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME V. Creed, D. Wong, and M. Seto (RAB members)

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | RAB hand-outs
Wish List | Glossary of all Acronyms – Could we have, or make up with help of ACOE, a glossary of all the Acronyms to refer to when needed. Not just on individual papers. | A – For the purpose of the Work Plan an acronym list has been prepared and is included as part of the Table of Contents. This could be used as a starting point to build a “Master” acronym list relative to the project. |
| 2. | RAB hand-outs
Wish List | Definitions of Terms you use. Again could we have or make up with your help definitions and in some cases a change in terminology. Such as: Definition of Role of RAB council members. Is our role only to approve of minutes? Perhaps the role of other RABs could be elaborated – in conjunction with this project where land is State owned or privately owned – Is our RAB council role different from other RABs? What is the scope of our “advice”? | A – The primary function of the RAB is to provide a forum to discuss, refine, and develop issues related to DERP/FUDS environmental restoration activities on the former Heeia Combat Training Area and Pali Training Camp. The scope of the RAB is to review activities at the DERP/FUDS sites and their remediation, including associated costs and benefits. The RAB shall provide advise and communicate actively with the DERP/FUDS administrators, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District. |
| 3. | Stakeholder | Stakeholder – definition and why do the so-called stakeholders change in different attachments? For instance, we don’t believe by normal definition a party with “financial interest” that RAB committee is a stakeholder (depending on your definition). We think perhaps landowners, ACOE and Ordnance personnel (as having a financial interest in the clearing) are the only stakeholders. By the groups you list as stakeholders certain things don’t fit – what stakeholders besides owners have an interest in developing tourism, future development? What business does someone like the Corps have in future land uses? Perhaps stakeholder is not a good term for what you are describing. | A - For the purpose of this project a stakeholder is considered as someone who has a share or an interest to the success of the project. This does not have to be the landowner; it could be local residents or anyone who has access to the property or who may be exposed to OE or the effects of OE in an area.

The USACE’s interest in potential future land use is only to assist in analyzing impact or exposure potential caused by possible OE based on current and possible human use of the site. |
| 4. | Standards | The Ordnance & Explosive Unit obviously needs to know to what the standards are when they clean up the sites – but who determines these standards and

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VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED | D – This phase of the project is to investigate the sites to determine to what extent OE items are |

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		uses – and especially “future” uses. It seems unlikely, for instance, since we object to any changed land uses in Maunawili, that our opinion counts for anything in this process. However, we still need to know who is being made a part of this process and who is making these determinations. If the maker is unknown or undisclosed, why is it part of the process upon we are being called to give advice?	present and characterize associated risk. Follow-on actions such as a removal action may or may not be necessary, but until the site can be investigated this is unclear.
5.	Customer	Customer – the Corps is defined as customer – but elsewhere (Attachment 1) it says a concern of the customer is noise, why is the Corps interested in noise? It seems to us there is a confusion of terminology throughout and to our way of thinking determines a sloppy vision of what is and what needs to happen.	The USACE does not have decision authority regarding future use of any property within the scope of this project as it is privately owned. The RAB is very important in providing information regarding, historical use and local and site specific information that can help direct work to better characterize current site conditions and potential future use. <i>(see response to #15)</i>
6.	“Undifferentiated Land Use”	“Undifferentiated Land Use” Does this mean we don’t know what the land use is? What does this mean? Who is doing the defining of such terms?	A- Noise is a concern to the Customer “USACE” in the sense that the USACE recognizes that noise resulting from UXO demolition operations could provide a momentary inconvenience to those stakeholder’s who may be able to hear it.
7.	Phase 1 MFR, page 2	Phase 1 MFR page 2 – Customer’s Goals: Previously the customer has been defined as Honolulu district USACE (page 1), why is the customer as so defined on (page 1) interested in residential agricultural recreational and eco tourism – These may be owners’ goals – perhaps they are not goals at all but something else.	A – Revised text to identify undeveloped or forested.
8.	Phase 1 MFR, page 4	Phase 1 MFR, page 4 – Regulator and Stakeholder Perspectives ACTION CODES A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR D - ACTION DEFERRED W - WITHDRAWN N - NON-CONCUR VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED	A – The Customer “USACE” is interested in supporting the landowner’s ability to make use of their property as intended. The goal to support continued or modified use in a manner consistent with the landowner’s plans while taking measures to protect anyone who may be exposed to OE from such use.

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9. Under what definition are tourists, recreational users, and DOH “stakeholders or regulators”?

A - See response to #3 above. For example members of the public including tourist have a potential for exposure to OE if it exist within areas accessible by public trails, such as the Koolaupoko Trail complex (Maunawili Demonstration Trail). The DOH is a regulator/stakeholder because they have interest and authority in the protection of the public.

10. Under Community Interests – Safety for “intended use” – without understanding of “intended” and who determines it and by what standards – “Safety for intended use” is gibberish (in our opinion).

N – “Safety for intended use” is directly related to the specific land use defined in the box preceding. For instances one identified “Regulator/Stakeholder” are Home/property owners and the associated “community interest” is owner’s safety to utilize their property as they intend.

11. Municipality – the use of the word Municipality does not fit any of the land we are taking about – perhaps you might want to use the word “neighborhoods” such as He’eia Kea (which is certainly not a municipality under any definition used in Hawaii).

A – Text has been revised per comment.

12. Intended use – Definition should include intended use for whom and by what standards? If we don’t know what standards are being used then we aren’t talking a common language at these meeting.

A – Intended use for the purpose of this project is the owner’s continued current use or documented planned use (*see response below*) which may or may not create a change from the current land use.

13. What does “documented future land use” mean (Again Attachment 1)?

Documented land use means if the current use of a property is to be changed then appropriate documentation exist. For example if a landowner plans to build a condominium complex on a parcel of land then there will be zoning applications, development plans, engineering drawings, etc, that document planned future use of the property.

14. Maps of the areas shown us are inadequate at best. Could we have larger maps to show us where boundaries are for the different areas, i.e. Maunawili – if we

A – Detailed maps can be provided for RAB meetings with electronic versions available for those

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15.

had more comprehensive, larger maps we would better be able to understand the areas – P1, P2, P3, and P4. Is the Maunawili stream area only one area of the stream and where is it in relation to the park or the golf course road or anything significant, such as archaeological features?

As regards to P2 – where no work is going to be done – have the several “kuleana owners” off Lunahelu St. between Maunawili Park and the Seminary been informed of this process? Are we (Council) supposed to notify “Kuleana owners”? Or is that part of the Corps’ domain since Kuleana owners are land owners/holders in the areas noted as having munitions? Their land use is certainly not “undifferentiated” but rather active agricultural (farming).

with capability to view. However, for the purpose of the work plan large detailed maps are not necessary, as field personnel will use digital maps, survey techniques, and Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment for location data

A – Section 6.3.2 has been revised and provides a description of why one area is not to be investigated during field operations. This is because no evidence of munitions being fired, stored, or found in these areas exist. For all parcels the USACE and several contractor firms have conducted archives searches, site visits recognizance, and public interviews to determine if the area has potential for ordnance items.

Furthermore, as a result of public meetings and the RAB process a stakeholder familiar with the area identified as “Maunawili or P2” informed the UASCE of possible impact areas down-slope of the St. Stephens Seminary. The ZapataEngineering and USAESCH Project Managers and an OE professional conducted a site recognizance along with the stakeholder to investigate the area. As a result, two areas totaling approximately 0.25 acre have been identified for further investigation. Section 6.3.2 has been revised and paragraph 6.4.2.2 was added to reflect this.

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16. Does P4 include the entire Olomana Mountain? Where is there ordnance surrounding Mt. Olomana?
17. County definition of land use for areas you show us.
- P1 – Preservation – is there ordnance near the two heiau and if so, are the community groups working there aware of it sionce no clearance work is being planned for P1.
- P2 – Public and Quasi Public (and active kuleana farming)
- P3 – Agriculture
- P4 - Preservation
18. Next, if the land owner does not want to have ordnance cleared on his/her/their property, will the Corps give them a legal document to sign saying they are responsible, and no one else, for any injuries or deaths due to this ordnance?

A- Historical and stakeholder conveyed information indicates that a portion of the Olomana Ridge may have been used as a firing point (not a target). Based on this information two areas have been identified for further investigation as described in section 6.3.2 and shown on figure 6-2.

A – P1, There is no evidence that munitions may exist in this area. This area was used as a camp capable of supporting 3,000 to 5,000 individuals. Troops were billeted in a tent complex in this areas as well as latrines, showers, mess halls, and administration buildings. These structures were removed and sold in 1946. No training activities were conducted in this area.

P2- Appendix F was revised per comment, this will be a consideration when conducting the EE/CA analysis.

P3 - Appendix F was revised per comment, this will be a consideration when conducting the EE/CA analysis.

P4 - Appendix F was revised per comment, this will be a consideration when conducting the EE/CA analysis.

A – No work can be performed by the USACE without right-of-entry permission granted by the landowner through agreement to participate in the program. Refusal to participate is of course the right of each individual and by doing so they accept responsibility for their property.

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19. PASH decision affects all of these lands, perhaps council members should be given a summary of the PASH ruling.

20. Concern: It is not a public purpose to fulfill present or future landowner's needs. Without being privy to the documents upon which the documents given to us are based, we have no way of determining whether we are fulfilling any public purpose.

N – This is not applicable.

A- Under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization ACT (SARA, 1986) that amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is required to correct environmental damage to sites possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to the contamination that creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health/welfare or to the environment. This is the driving regulation for the EE/CA.

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REVIEW RAB Review – Draft Work PlanDATE June 24, 2002NAME Ed Lesperance (RAB member)

1.

To Chuck Streck

I was quite impressed with the scope, content and professionalism of the Draft Plan in general. Almost seems like you've done this kind of thing before! In this post 9/11 world, I think it no longer possible to identify explosives of any kind with "institutional controls."

Too many people (myself included) know too much about disarming explosives and converting the raw material to 'other needs.' My suggestion, in the case of explosives that impact archaeological sites. etc., is to attempt to move the explosives while maintaining a safe distance (i.e., with rope or cable attached to a truck or even pulled by hand from a safe distance), and detonating them away from the said site that should avoid risk. In my demo experience, this works about 99+% of the time, and can save special features while getting the job done.

2.

All first drafts need good proofreading. I found several grammatical, spelling and other errors that will need to be corrected. Since I was mostly reading for content, I'm sure I didn't catch them all. If you lack a good proofreader, I'm for hire...

Otherwise, I think you've covered the essentials adequately. Well done.

A – Thank you.

D – Institutional controls are one of the possible response actions based on actual sites conditions that will be determined during the EE/CA. A determination of appropriate response actions will be made following this study.

A – A more rigorous editorial review will be conducted prior to issuing a final document.

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- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Unclear as to which areas we are actually concerned with, graphically depict the areas of concern. Explain why some areas are not included. | A- Figures 6-1 and 6-2 and paragraphs 6.6.1.3 and 6.6.1.4 have been revised to better identify areas of concern. |
| 2. | Mention that developed properties are excluded. | A - Data collection efforts in developed areas will not be performed, as there is no documented evidence of OE finds in these locales. Paragraphs 6.6.1.1 and 6.6.1.2 have been revised accordingly. |
| 3. | Provide more detail on the Archeological/Cultural protective measures related to the work. | A- Text has been added in various sections to address concerns relating to protecting archeological and cultural resources. |
| 4. | Identify Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as Amended as a compliance effort. | A- Section 1.3.1 and TPP worksheets have been revised per comment. |
| 5. | Consultation with local Native/Cultural groups has been initiated to ensure no negative impacts. | A – This has been conducted under separate contract through which The Honolulu District USACE will ensure compliance with Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as Amended. |
| 6. | All groups with disturbing activities will be monitored by a professional Archeologist. | A - In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, archaeological investigations will be conducted prior to and during intrusive activities. These activities will be provided by the USACE, Honolulu District through a separate contract. ZapataEngineering will work closely with the USACE's contract personnel to ensure that all project activities are conducted in a manner that is protective of archeological and cultural resources. |

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DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS

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7. Where appropriate, reiterate protection measures.
8. Provide more understandable description. Disposal operations and engineering controls to protect Ach/Cul resources. Add a paragraph or brief discussion on how we dispose of live vs. non-live scrap.
9. Mention RAB and role of ZapataEngineering interacting with the RAB.
10. Government responsibility to disseminate information related to the project.
11. Provide a little more language to describe why the EE/CA is being performed. "Specifically to protect the health and safety of the public." Due to increased development and activity (e.g. the new trails through Maunawili and the Kahuluu area) the potential for public exposure has increased.
12. RAB comments related to Decision-making - Push off to the government, as the Corps will make decisions.
13. **Make point**, cost analysis is not a government estimate. It is to assist in determining which approaches are cost effective. (scope of scale)
14. In the beginning be more explicit about the end result of the EE/CA.
15. Avoidance of impacts to archeological and cultural resources in all project related activities is a primary goal.

Section 5.0 has been revised per comment.

A- Multiple sections have been revised to provide for protection of cultural resources.

A- Section 7.4.5 describes scrap management procedures and Section 7.7 provides in detail UXO disposal operations. Paragraph 7.7.6 has been revised to provide for engineering controls to protect archeological and cultural resources as necessary.

A- Paragraphs 5.3.1 and 5.3.3 have been revised per comment.

A –Paragraph 5.3.3 revised per comment.

A- Paragraph 1.3 was revised per comment.

A – Responses to RAB comments will state this as appropriate.

A - Paragraph 4.2.2.4 was revised per comment.

A – Paragraphs 3.1 and 5.11.1 have been revised to provide more detail regarding the objectives of the EE/CA.

A- Zapata Engineering will take every precaution to avoid areas of archeological or cultural significance. Paragraph 1.3.1 has been revised per comment.

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